THE OLDEST PAPER IN KANSAS meial Paper of the City and County

One copy six mouths 5 00
One copy three months 3 00
One copy one month 1 00
When delivered by the Carrier in the City, twenty-When deriver week.

One copy one year...... Liberal deductions to clubs THE TIMES.

eandidates for Member of Congress, Governor, Lieu tenant Governor, Associate Justice of the Suprem Sourt, Serretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, At torney General, and Superintendent of Public In-struction, will be held at Topeka, on the

8th Day of September, A. D. 1870, At twelve o'clock m. The Republican voters of Kansas will, in each Recretentative District of the State, on the thir day of September, A. D. 1870, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the County or Dis rict Committee of each county in the State, elec me delegate, and one alternate for every 2,500 inhaliftants, or any fractional part thereof, in each Representative District, based upon the census o 1876, as will appear by certificate of the Count flork, attached to the credentials of the seve

No proxies will be admitted to said convention The local district committees of the several com ies or districts are requested to cause sufficie orice to be given of the time, place and manner the election of delegates and alternates, in their re spective counties. P. P. ELDER, Chairman.

CLASSES TP.

The meetings which will elect the dele gates to the State Convention will be held day after to-morrow. The time is short, and we do not regret its brevity. The question to be voted upon, and the scoundrels to be shelved, have long been talked about. Then is no need of longer discussing these matter The returns which have come in from the ounties which have already held their primary meetings are sufficiently decisive. They prove that we have not been a false prophet; that the days of the swindling Clarke are over, and that the rule of the rotten ring is at an end. The numbers, the enthusiasm and the firm conviction of success are all or the right side—the side of reform and political revolution.

It has been a peculiar and unique can paign-like none that has preceded it or is ever likely to follow it. On Clarke's side it has been an effort by him to go again to Concress, and, on the strength of that endorsement, to the Senate. Success was to give him long years of power, and was to keep now hold, and which they proposed to keep for an indefinite series of years. The principal supporter of Clarke has been John Speer, and the reason that he worked fo Clarke was that he was a robber, and Clarke had kept him out of jail. There is no bond which binds bad men together so firmly as community in crime. Clarke shared Speer's stealings, and he has helped for six years to cover up the crime. Had it not been for Supervisor Marr, the full extent of this crime would probably never have been known. His investigation revealed it, and the press of Kansas has spread before the people every fact it could ascertain. Clarke has covered up this crime, the Black Bol crime, and dozens of others. In his speeche he has never tried to meet these question before the public. Every issue in which th people were deeply interested he has dodged and Clarke's stump speeches have been made up of personal abuse.

A wise man would not have pursued such a course. A shrewd politician would no have permitted a convicted thief, forger and purierer to have edited his principal news paper. But Mr. Clarke is neither hones nor wise. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." There has never been a more foolish and weak campaign than the one which Clarke has conducted to its close and to a disastrous defeat. He had the or ganization, the patronage, the prestige being in office, and of former endorsemen but he has acted on the defensive all through has stood at bay, and has seen his own force demoralized without the power of forming them anew, and again leading them to battle

And the wretched Spear has all along beer writhing in agony. He shricks and foams for he cannot shake off the vision of the Pen itentiary. Speer has worked for the outside of a jall; for personal liberty and freedom The grates and heavy doors and clanking keys alarm him. "Anything but that," he says: "Clarke or imprisonment." And this trembling ereature is editing Clarke's organconducting the campaign! He raves like: madman, and has become the worst whiskey guzzler in the State. Just now this right bower of Clarke - his brother knave - is trying to make it appear that Clarke will carry the Convention. He claims nearly all of the delegates, and, in the next line, says, "Work, work, work." It is too late. No spasmodic newspaper paragraphs can save Clarke and Speer. No typographical arrangement of an article can change the result. Italies and capital letters have lost their charm. There is death in the case, and dis aster in the alphabet. It is useless to tell Speer to be calm, or Clarke to possess his reason. A mad cause can only have crazy conductors, and it is even possible that Clarke's folly will force him to go before the Convention, and not acknowledge his defeat until he sees and hears himself voted down.

On the part of the people we have no fault to find with the conduct of the campaign There has been no leadership and no organization-no more than a lot of honest farmer have who turn out to pursue a horse-thief. Honest work has been done, done freely, gladly, manfully, and without pay. Not many public meetings have been held, and there has been no systematic fight. The brunt of the battle has been borne by honest and fearless newspapers, and the people have everywhere given their hearty endorsement. Four-fifths of the newspapers are right, but and fearless newspapers, and the people have more than nine-tenths of the people are sound and true, and they only needed that sound and true, and they only needed that the truth should be made known. The professional politicians are generally in office, and their opposition was expected and inevitable. They will begin to change very soon, and will all profess to be right before the sary to the welfare of the country as ever,

THEERIN TIMES are still compelled to worship outside of the walls, and in buildings which are not even Meanwhile, the Pope is aware that efusor to sleep away from the Vatican, less about loss the subterranean communication, hich exists between that palace and the

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

On Thursday next the question will lecided whether the honest, unbought, and inbribed expression of the popular will is to e respected in a State Convention. R turns from the country show beyond perad enture that the corruptionists are fair eaten. But the people may yet be cheated out of this victory. They have fairly wo it. They have won it against the power of a great Administration. They have won against bribery, the corrupt use of money and the whole horde of census takers, post nasters, route agents, and officials entrusted with a little "brief authority," and oppo tunities for plunder. The Black Bob REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

But they will be in force at Topeka; their noney bags are not yet empty. A large re erve is kept to be used upon purchasable naterial at the Convention. If any one o mean as to sell his vote and betray his we want his constituents and the whole State o see for themselves how mean such an one feels, and how cheap he looks. Therefore we urge every man who has the interest he State and the welfare of the party at heart to be at Topeka. The people mus ome and be willing to sacrifice their time pay their own railroad fare and hotel bills a Topeka. But they must attend the Convention nevertheless. They must be present to

1. That their delegates vote by viva roce Concention, so that all may see who are true to their constituencies, and who " pass down as soon as sold."

2. Let the people be present to dema that a good State ticket is put into the field, and that there is no trading and shystering by which votes can be illicitly obtained for

Leavenworth City and County ought end a delegation of 1,000 and Lawrence should send 500, to let the delegates know now meanly Clarke is regarded at his home Fort Scott should send 300 representative and all portions of the State should be simi arly represented. The people are all powerful if their voice can find an honest and egitimate expression.

African Branch of the Methodist Epi copal Church. The bishops of the African Methodi Church met at Columbus, Ohio, early last month to revise the work of last year. From the reports of the Conferences the Church numbers 350,000 communicants, 25,000 probationers, 1,000 travelling and 5,000 local success until at last, gold was found towards preachers, 100,000 children in the Sunday Schools, and \$5,000,000 in church property. Six of the seven bishops were present. The bishops think that the interests of the bishops think that the interests of the bishops the require the maintenance of the below Denver. Commencing work, the party dug holes in the sand, put in their "rockers," and, dipping in water with enjage the require the register of the sunday the register of the sand to be surfaced by the register of the sand to be sufficient to the sand to th their separate church organization. The ral hundred dollars. These facts soon becoming known, caused a rush to the mines. past year has been quite successful.

"I HAVE no love for the preaching old drill-sergeant who is called King of Prussia, writes a German to a foreign journal, " for the audacious conspirator who pulls his wires. This conspirator and his rival conspirator, Louis Bonaparte, stand in my affect ions pretty much on a par. Both play their own game, and are obstacles to better things. I am a Republican. I desire a Republic for every country in Europe. I beieve no country of Europe is so fitted to be Republic as Germany." That is the true den, and it will govern the future of politics n Germany. Uunder a Republic, the nation itself, and not Kings or Ministers would reap the advantages of the vast sacriices it has made. Let us hope that the present generation will witness the displace ment both of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.

Ax American newspaper correspondent st. Avold had an interview with Bismarch and was most cordially treated. The King was very kind also, and sent word to the 'Amerekaner" that in case he found difficulty in procuring food, he must come to the royal headquarters.

STUDENTS of the war in Boston enjoy plendid opportunities for an examination of the geography of France in the public libra ry which has a map of the country thirty two feet square, and therefore covering 1 024 feet, which exhibits every village and

Freasurer of the United States in trust for national banks for the week ending August 27, 1870, is as follows:

As security for circulating notes, \$312,705 300; as security for deposits, \$16,366,500 total amount of securities held, \$359,071,

WHEN the Emperor was passing through Chalons the soldiers hissed at him, where upon his Majesty turned to the Tranquil In fant at his side and said:

"My son, what geese."
"Yes, father," replied the youthful bu let-ist; "but isn't it a pity the Prussians are picking their feathers?"

AT the beginning of the present was British and American journals found it nec ssary to speak of "the French provinces Alsace and Lorraine." The progress of Prussia has transformed the French provines of Lorraine" into "the German provin ces of Elsass and Lothringen."

THE Diehl wheat, which has of late bee stensively introduced into Michigan, is said o be peculiarly liable to sprout and grow i narvesting, when the weather is damp and oist, as it has been this year in that State and in some cases the shocks on whole fields of forty acres are almost green.

THE term "Crown Prince" is not exactly

vnonymous with that of the "Prince Im-Judge Lowe at Topeka. The honest Republicans held a larg eeting at Topeka on Wednesday night. Judge Lowe was present, and the Recgives the following abstract of his speech:

DENVER AND VICINITY.

DENVER, Col. Ter., August 29th, 1870. the Union Pacific; the middle portion of the country between the middle portion of Kansas and the Rocky Pacific directly west over the mountains. We who have winessed such prodigies in railroad building cannot doubt that a very two has never passed beyond the boundaries of the finest agricultural regions of the who has never passed beyond the boundaries of the finest agricultural regions of the continent, comparised in the States of Kansas, Nebraska and the other States of the Union cast of the Missouri river. It was not the intention, however, to make any of these statements a finality on the subject, in the statements a finality on the subject, in the statements a finality on the discovery of the statements along the writer. For the discovery of the statements along the statement of the writer. statements a manny on the discovery of the must stop, also, to say something about the

century, thus brought upon these plains as to publish them, and as the newspapers permanent residents, possessed the intelliconstituency, he must do it publicly. And gence and energy to cause this apparently arid desert to "blossom as the rose." Every patriotic American citizen delights to contemplate, and boast of the proud achieve ment of his countrymen in subduing, is so short a time, this vast continent, in general, with its great difficulties, just that portion of our people inhabiting these regions are entitled to the special credit for surmounting, successfully, the greatest natural difficulties placed by the New World in the path of man's onward march. To make this perfectly apparent, and put sum-

marily at rest all imaginative revellings of the mind in fine theories and philosophisings concerning these matters, he who assumes the pen for the task of enlightening others has only to proceed at once with the others has only to proceed at once with the enumeration of the real, substantial facts. In pursuance of this idea, I have spent nearly two weeks in this portion of Colorado, canvassing such facts as would be of general interest to the readers of The Times, and now proceed to detail such as may, without impropriety, be incorporated into a newspaper article:

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

From the proceed at once with the enumeration of the process is the pioneer paper. All have neater buildings for offices than any Kansas paper I have seen, and are crowded night and day with work. They make matters extremely lively in their departments, and, as a fraternity, they treat strange brethren of the quill, who visit them, with the utmost hospitality. The New is is sued each morning—Sunday included.

From a small work on Colorado, publishe

recently by R. O. Old, an old citizen of the Territory, I summarize the history of the discovery of gold as follows:

"Although the existence of the precious metal in this country was suspected by explorers and transcers mething aufficient was plorers and trappers, nothing sufficient was found to create a special interest until 1857, when a party of civilized Cherokee Indians liscovered and carried home a few dollars of the glittering dust, exhibiting it freely while passing through Kansas and Nebraska. The following year brought to the country a party of nine Georgians, headed by W. G. Russell. Cherry Creek, he South Platte, Boulder, and other of the Discoveries were extended into the mountains, and Colorado is what she is to-day. Since that time she has added, at least \$50,-000,000 of gold and silver to the encrency of

The first emigrants to the new gold fields gave to the country the general name of "Pike's Peak," from the mountain of that name in the vicinity, the loftiest to be seen, and whose towering height, enveloped in the snows of eternal winter, seems to preside over its area of thousands of square miles, with a majesty that is almost infinite and awful to contemplate.

The early location of towns in Colorad

was made by parties originally called Town Companies, composed usually of men-ofter mere adventurers and speculators—whose acumen was thought to be equal to deter mining, in advance of the survey, the advantages of any particular "site." Among the towns thus commenced and that must rapidly attain to importance and permanence

This city, the great commercial mart and and fifteen miles from the mountains. The selection of this site for the "coming town" of Colorado, displays the most consumnate railroads and highways from all directions. The progress of the "adore" town, of 1858 and 1859, in the direction of becoming a city of the finest description, is a marvel among marvels, and the disappointed and disgusted would be miner of those days, who left it with the feelings and imprecations common to such occasions, would, if he could see the place now, rather conclude that the disappointment of that day is, by "contrast," the disappointment of to-day, and that, had he thrown by the false impression that fortunes could be obtained by measuring up gold as we would sand, and remained upon the ground, imbued with the full comprehension of the declaration. e full comprehension of the declaration,

"In the sweat of the face shalt thou eat bread," how many dollars he might now be than the surrounding country, which pre-prepares the way for an agreeable surprise to traveller when he enters the heart of the city. He has taken the glowing accounts given in the newspapers, and by other travgiven in the newspapers, and by other trav-ellers to be in the one case, mere "gas," and, in the other, the points of, at least, a tempo-rarily diseased imagination, and expects to find, instead of a city that would do honor to many of the States, a mass of miscrably gated. I can vouch for these figures, deriv-ing my information from the best men in the constructed houses, composed of all kinds of material, and inhabited by people not quite half civilized. The business portion of Den-

ver reminds me of no other city, in appearance, so much as Leavenworth. Long lines of streets, walled in with substantial brick houses intersect each other at proper intervals, and the amount of business transacted keeps them constantly crowded with people. There are a half dozen of these streets that present an appearance nearly as fine as that of Massachusetts street, in Lawrence. Massichusetts street, in Lawrence. pure water is kept running near the edges of the sidewalks, and the air, both in the house and out of doors, is always as cool and refreshing as the breezes along the margin of a stream. All of the most objectionable filth that is constantly finding its way into the street is, in this way, finally carried off and leaves the street in a clean and healthy condition. Here necessity had much to do in bringing this about, but let all city authorities everywhere be assured that that city which is so situated as to possess the facilities for distributing water throughout its limits in this manner, can adopt nothing of of this building was gifted by imagination. He was an able interpreter of the Hebrew dream of the temple to be erected at the brink of a strange river. Never since the great destruction has Israel possessed a more greater importance. A moment's reflection will show the cost to be but a mere trifle. To improve the irrigating facilities of the country, an artesian well is being sunk near the Union Depot, and is now 400 feet deep. thony, an old Leavenworth official, whose system of records is yet the standard one in our county, I have obtained the following statistics of the circumputation of the county of the circumputation statistics of the city: Population, about

parliament." 5,500; assessed value of property, \$3,724,670.

Besides business blocks, extensive warehouses, fine residences, &c., Denver has a United States mint, seven churches and one sin cities are published:

build they begreet her bear on a light

-It is estimated that 150,000 soldiers

-When the lightning struck the officers' mess at Mets, a few days ago, one of the wounded captains exclaimed, "Million of bombs! Providence is not observing strict —We have for the past week been trying so hard to believe both sides of the war news that we are beginning to be cross-eyed.

Prussian war. -As Gen. Changarnier was led away t rison by command of Napoleon, then Presi-ent, he exclaimed: "When the President engaged in a foreign war he will send for

"my,"

On the day after the news of the French occupation of Saarbrucken reached Paris, no less than fourteen enterprising persons ap-plied to the Minister of the Interior for the -Among the killed by the

battery of metrailleurs at Mars la-Tour were Counts Westorp and Wesdalan, Barons Kleist, Witzelun and Grimm, Prince Reuss d other noblemen of high rank. The Boston Tourdler ways: "There are rumors about town, to-day, that a lecture committee of this city have invited Louis Napoleon to give lectures here the coming winter on 'The Art of Making War.' It is probable that he will have no officia ties to prevent its acceptance."

-A cartoon in the Paris Charicari plays Genera Changarnier and Odion Barot showing their head above a great expanse of water, and thus conversing: "Good-day, M. Odilon! So you are also above the water?" "Well, I had to make room at the bottom for others."

-Fires are numerous in Trov. Baltimore wants a gold bank -Utah has clover six feet high. -Chief Justice Chase is in Rhode Island - Memphis has two owls over sixty year

-The tourists have taken too -French agility is ascribed to their diet

-lowa plants a forest of 5,000,000 tree very year. -London expects to have 3,750,000 pop -The Corrinne-thians aspire

-New England is about nd 300 miles wide. -Nebraska calls itself

-Illinois boasts of more money flices than any State in the Union. -An Oshkosh dog drinks whiskey. mand is not, however, confined to the dog. -Peoria claims the worst streets in the inited States. Well, she can have them if

-Drowned grasshoppers constitute a ance in many places on the eastern shore of Salt Lake. -The United Presbytery of Western Missouri has voted to punish severely all mem-

bers who dance. —San Francisco has as many liquor saloons as Cincinnati, although the latter city can "lick her" in population two to one. -It is said that Aristomachus, a noted man, devoted sixty years to the study of would not have given up so soon. -The New York Tablet (Roman Cath-

olic) says "the cause of France is the cause of Rome." The cause aforesaid appears to be in a bad way just now. —King William has adopted the name of the French camp for his battle cry, and thinks he Chalon to Paris at once. The French bear the news with great

Berlin, Monday, August 29.—The fol-wing is a resume of the progress of the

erman arms since the commencement of invasion of France: After the cheek encountered by the Fr vanguard near Saarbruck, August 6th, fol-lowed by the rout of McMahon, the French main body retired on the line of the Moselle. The fortresses of Thionville and Metz, defences of the first order and well supplied, and entrenched camps which were con ed gave great strength to their new position.

A direct attack would have been difficult; therefore the German armies passed to the south of Metz toward the Moselle, to cross above the city and discover the enemy's

Such great masses of troops covering a wide region required special precaution. The first army was to flank the enemy's line of march, and was directed to take the new sistion near the river Nied. Meantime, the irst and second armies approached each other, a division passing over the Moselle.

tage was easily followed up.

Two roads connect Metz with Verdun and Two roads connect Metz with Verdun and Verdun with Paris. Thus threatened, the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not a body upon them, and threw them down eing strong enough to stop the Prussian

The advance of the first army, observing the movement of the French, attacked on August 14th the French rear, throwing it Douay. upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several divisions to support the

The Prussian first and seventh corps wer out those of the enemy, especially of the imperial guard, were immense. The French official reports estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was.

The only way for the Emperor to escape total isolation from Paris and his supplies,

lanned.

The French, ceasing to retreat by the northerly line, took a position on the heights before Metz. The second army in-stantly moved to the right, fixing its centre left at Warneville and Amanville, while its

about two miles northeast

THE PRESCH IN BERLIN.

[Correspondence of the London News,]

When the train with the prisoners got there were about 5,000 people inside the terminus lining the rails; a great number of "gamins," or "street-boys," as they are call-ed here, among them. A tremendous but merry and good-natured yell received the red trousers of the French infantry and the lue costume of the Turcos. In each blue costume of the Turcos. In each carriage there was one Prussian private of either of the two regiments who stormed the Geissberg (goat's hill) at Weisenburg, his helmet adorned with green boughs. The French were partly squatting, but their guides invited them to stand up to show their respect for the people of the capital. While they were slowly passing before me, I examined the expression of their counterexamined the expression of their count nances. It was mostly that of a shy curio ty and of embarrassment not unmixed with pride. Of course they could not understand what the people, in an enormous confusion of voices, said to tnem, but the unspeakably comical grin of the street-boys, sitting on the shoulders of each other, at all events gave

hen hint of it. At last one successful cry got the upper and, for which somebody had furnished boys with the necessary French, and which was addressed to every Turco or Zoave 'after the manner of Les lampions. Les chats! les chats! Where are the tom cats? had become the favorite refrain of the uvenile voices. It was easily observed hat, with the boys, the French, far from being considered as haughty and humiliated enemies, were extremely popular. In a few minutes the boundless hilarity of the lads communicated itself to the French themselves, their officers excepted, who hid themselves in the interior of their first-class railway carriage. I left the young ladies handing in refreshing drink to the tawny fellows of southern France and of the Atlan and made my cab follow the track of the circular railway, over which the train was to proceed to the eastern line. This circular railway, on a level with the road, has in process of time been lined with houses, and

is, in fact, now a street railway. nasses of people stood all along it. At last I was overtaken by the train let it pass. But how its aspect changed! It looked as never a railway train had looked before. That fraternization of the prisoners with the boys had become perfect; number of them had crept into the carriages, and were sitting between the legs of the French and the Africans, wearing their caps. Sev-eral had provided themselves with cats. Those that could not get into the crowded carriages had climbed on the top of them, where they amused themselves by standing on their heads and brandishing There were no stairs, no protudi that boys were not sitting upon. Seen from a distance the train looked like a Buddhist dol, with thousands of legs and thousan of arms protruding in inconceivable

ome face, who excited general attention because he looked altogether like a woman The people, in fact, imagined that he really was a woman, and the ladies had presented him with a fan, with which he kept fanning himself and smiling in the most arch and coquettish way, being evidently accustomed to have his fun with the public. I reached he terminus of the Eastern railway by short cut before the train, but could get i with great difficulty, owing to the immense crowds by which it was surrounded. The densely-peopled neighborhood, the seat of the Berlin shawl manufacture, had poured forth still greater masses than were visible at the west of the town. Here the attempt to admit by ticket only had perfectly broken down. dare say that there were not less than 50. 000 people inside the terminus. Even the

huge supper place for the prisoners was filled to the brim, thus rendering their passage to their seats extremely difficult. The greatest efforts made by the are greatest enors made by the police were of no avail; only the persuasive powers of the "secular" ladies who presided here made the crowd yield. The prisoners got each a large basin of boutelon an riz, more than a quarter of a pound of boiled beef, bread and cheese, a pint of beer, and a cigar, everything—I tasted them myself—of the very best quality. As 800 had been expected instead of 500, the strongest appetite could be satisfied. Supper finished, the ladies presented correspondence cards to the prisences to write to their friends, with r promise that they should be safely forwarded either to the French headquarters or direct y from Brussels. A greater number of the French than was expected could write; for those that could not the others acted. It endered the French extremely at their case to be waited upon by so many pretty and elegant girls, who all fluently spoke French. When the ladies came to a Turco, they sa-

luted him partly with "Selem eleikum;" and the astonished reply, "Aleikum selem," was given with the hand on the heart. The German soldiers who accome other, a division passing over the Moselle. the prisoners were enthusiastic with regard The same division on the 9th took part in a to the bravery with which the French had fight in which the French were repulsed and pursued until they reached the protection of the guns of Metz. This combat resulted greatly to the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat, and the advantage on the battle-field, but who refused to surrender, and who, deprived wrestling. "Nous arons cherehe la mort said one of them to me, "comme notre Co

Douny.
"Ask him," said a Prussian private, "wh he thinks they were overpowered." That was a sagacious question, and the reply of the intelligent and well-bred Frenchman told the tale of the whole war. It was, We are too weak in number; we had (on an advanced post) neither cavalry nor suffiient artillery with us, and finally we had no

more munition."
"That is the thing," said the Prussian ask him how many cartridges he had got. "Eighty," was the Frenchman's reply.
"Now tell him that I, who had only sixty, had forty-five left when I took him; and tell him that the strength of an army consists of men and of cartridges, and that firing eighty cartridges is just the same as losing a man They did very serious damage to us at the reginning—our regiment lost six hundred uen; but at the expense of such a number ened than we were."

When this was explained to the Frenchman he said: "I knew it, too, but too late.

We never before fought against such troops

We must no longer skirmish a as yours. We must no lon we have been accustomed to." Most of the prisoners were taken, as skir-mishers, in a cave which formed their cover, and where they were cut off by the rapid and ontinuous advance of the Prussians.

stantly moved to the right, fixing its centre left at Warneville and Amanville, while its right rested in contact with the first army.

Absolute readiness for a simultaneous movement along the entire line was requisite, as the French position was a strong one. At the start the Ninth corps encountered advanced detachments, who opened fire with artillery from the Warneville side. The right army therefore was ordered to engage. The High before the Convention meets. There will be a greated by the Expenditus, were as meets and approach to the property and the regist of September. The honest manuel the best in their retreepts and their power, and the bright day for Kinness will be there in their arterage and the regist of the people in the public darks of the public darks of the public darks of the public declaration of the public darks of the publi

The Virginians are making a good bus-iness of gathering and drying sumach for drug houses. Petersburg received in one day last week, 100,000 pounds ready to be

made down East, for a large gathering of ice next winter. The people are not to be caught napping again.

—Mr. Greeley wore kid gloves to a Sing. Sing camp meeting recently, and the hones recommenty have accordingly classified him a

-Madame C. H. in Paris is not satisfi with the present situation. She says: "War is not very amusing and agreeable after all.
Not a soldier will stay in Paris, and then there will be no getting along with the ser-

dress is a curious infixture of the costume all nations; his hair is cropped short, and

-A watering-place correspondent "dressing is not a matter of moment there. Every lady is singularly independent, and dresses or not, as it suits her." It is to be hoped it suits her to dress. -A scientific analysis of worm lozen shows the presence of a damaging quantity of strychnine, which, while it is a dead shot for worms, is also rather deadly on the pa-

-The tallest tree yet measured is tralian, of the Myrtle family, and of the genus Euclyptus. It is four hundred and eighty feet long, or high, but in diameter inferior to the larger Californiaus.

-A Paris bookseller Laving applied to Berlih publisher of lithographic prints for a great number of copies of the portraits of the more illustrious Prussian General, received "There are no copies left; we

-The Providence Journal says: people have become so accustomed to the enerprise of the newspapers that they have intelligence, or at any promptness of

Word Pictures If you wish to know a man's characte

with shame as to be found false and perfid-Have the contrage to wear your

garments till you can poy for new ones. The easiest labor is a burden to him has no motive for performing it.

He who waits to do a great deal of good: nce will never do any. Idleness has no advoc.

Inscribe injuries on sand, and benefits of affliction, there are many more that, like chaff, are consumed in it.

Serenity of mind is worth nothing unless it has been earned; a man should be suscept-

The devil's heartiest laugh is at a detract ng witticism. 'Whence the saying "deviliood" has sometimes a literal meaning. The manners which are neglected as small things are often those which decide men fo

or against us.

Words do sometimes fly from the tong that the heart did neither batch nor harbo Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty onscience drives.

The difference between the love of it and the love of woman is this—the man is all to the woman, while to man, woman is

but a part of the many things that occupy his mind. The Latest Fashion in Clergymen.

I From the Nation 1 He believes that "religion is not the doomy and formal thing" that it is made out to be in seminaries. In seminaries, pale knock-kneed young men, with long bair, hollow chests, and bad digestions, eat Graham crackers, and read Jonathan and practise the writing of elaborate sermon and never take a walk, and are afraid of horse, and wear black coats, and blush pain-fully when young women look at them. No; religion is a cheerful thing. So

wears a mustache. He says nothing forbid the devoutest follower of Christ to keep hi liver in good order; and that, if a fast trot ter conduces to that effect, why he shall get one. He holds that the weaker brethern ar very weak, if they think his glass of wine vorse for him than their strong coffee is for to his fellow sinners the infinite merits of the Savior, without tying up his neck in white muslin? So he valiantly turns down his shirt collars; and his conservative deacons are backy if he does not wear a necktie of Like the Cosacks.

some light shade, and smoke cigars in outskirts of the village. When he meets the infidel tailor, he do not pass by him with an air of mingled pair and rebuke which causes that ill-temper ittle scoundrel to blaspheme more hi than ever, and to bawl out to his sad-eye that there goes another of her infernal hypocrite parsons. On the contrary, he st genially at the shop window; goes further cinting out errors in our version of the criptures than Tom Paine himself, the ailor's favorite author; gets his measur aken for a coat; makes the little blaspheme think to himself, well, anyhow, this ain't one

or voung Skimp, or that Merkes; points out hen, that though this and that and a thou sand more errors may be alleged by the scoffer, and freely admitted by the believers the eternal truths of the Bible are still : near the tailor's soul, and of as trememdon mportance to it, as ever; gives the tailor on a lesson in boxing; leaves the tailor in the shop, and going into the back parlor, prays with the tailor's wife—not a dry set prayer like Skimp's, but a heartfel talk with his Father, which the tailor hear through the door; and he comes out, gets a light for his cigar from the infidel's pipe recommends him to procure such and such brand of tobacco, and goes away leaving Skeptions badly staggered, and on the high road to Sunday clean shirts and surrepti ious attendance at "evening meeting." preaches; he talks. Christ is not to

bstraction, he says, but his flesh-and-blood rother, who loves to be addressed famil liarly. So, when preaching and praying, he is not averse to a little slang—provided it is not of the kind called sermonese. What harm is there in a joke from the pulpit? It short, the new Timothy is usually a young gentleman with more blood than brains; wit more ability to talk flaently than capacity for thinking; about as spiritual-minded as a stock broker, and not so well mannered; as learned as a magazine writer; as witty as a sophmorer; as noisy as a stump speak-er; as displeasing a person to any-body who likes spiritual and moral teachers to be men of clear heads and clean hearts, as any person that can well be conceived of

Grand Rally at Paois

A fine anti-Clarke meeting was held at a few hours' notice had been given, the largest hall in town was speedily filled, and an enthusiastic meeting was held until a late hour. Judge Lowe was present, and made a sound, able and convincing speech.
Speeches were also made by Messrs. T. D.
Thacher, Riggs and George A. Crawford.
Clarke has claimed to carry Miami county in

hington there, moving from their founda-tion stores that would weigh 500 pounds. It also un posed his granary and scattered his hay store a to the four winds, and tore a kitchen door from its hinges, carrying it away so that it has not since been seen or heard of in that neighborhood. The barn of Major Baldwin was blown down and com-

nekuk, however, we understand that consid

The bouse is unpointed and plain, though equal to the ordinary farm houses of the region. It stands well up the hills, sepa-rated from the wilderness by a few cleared rated from the wilderness by a few cleared fields, commanding a majestic view of the mountain world. A few rods in front, a huge boulder, surrounded by a plain board fence, is the fit monument of the fierce old apostle of liberty. At its first is the grave. The headstone was brought from an old graveyard in New England, where it stood over the grave of his father, Capt. John Brown, who died in New York in 1776. The whole stone is covered with the family inscriptions: John Brown, executed at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1850; Oliver and Walson, his sons, both killed at Harper's Ferry the same year; and his son Frederick, Ferry the same year; and his sea Frederick murdered in Kansas by border ruffians in 1856. Above the little grassy enclosure owers the mighty rock, almost as high the house, and on its summit is cut in massive chaeacters the inscription: "John Brown, 1859." Standing on the top of this monumental rock, for the first time I felt that I comprehended the character of the man whose name it commemorate. I could well understand how such a man, formed ' in the mould old Scotch Covenanters and English Puri tans, brooding over the horrors of slavery, foreseeing the impending struggle for lib-erty, maddened by the murder of his on and friends in Kansas, with the mighty northern hills looking down upon him, the rush of strong rivers, and the songs of re-sounding tempests, and the mystery of the illimitable wilderness all about him, should

body lies a-mouldering in the grave; hi oul is marching on." My singing brought out two men, who seemed exploring the uninhabited place. They took me in their buckboard; and we jolted down to the valley. They told me the state was nearly all rold, and the family removed to California: that the man wh owns the house would sell it, with a hundred and sixty acres of land, for fifteen has dred dollars, wishing to move to Kansa-Gerritt Smith's negroes have all left town and he is still the possessor of miles of thi wilderness. Last autumn the homestead was purchased by an association of gentle-men in New York, and will doubtless be preserved,—perhaps to become a famous place of pilgrimage for our children. My black-smith friend, with whom I rode, said, "Everybody in North Elba wanted to sell out and go away. For his part he didn' see why people wanted to come up there to are probably less than four hundred people ow living in this large township of eighty housand acres. - From " Adironducks in As gust," in September Number of Old and New

easily come to think himself inspired to de

seend like a mountain torrent, and sweep the

dack curse from out the land. I reverently

raised my hat, and sung, "John Brown"

I saw a man at Newport coming out upon the cliff by Faston's beach, where the occur

all at once lifts up, and looks face to face with the gazer, over the rocks. The occan was ponring in long rolling waves between Other Point and Easton's Point, drumming under Forty Steps, and breaking with white less upon the sandy crescent of the beach. The man's face was so pathetic and his look o affected me that I looked myself at the sea again, and felt more than ever the glory of He gazed away a little while, and then observing me near his feet, he recovered himself.

"Is that the sea, sir?" he said "the Yes." "It's not a bay, nor a channel; but it's the

hole thing; the genuine Atlantic?" "Yes! There's nothing past that but He looked at it again, in silence, for ime, and then remarked:
"It looks just like the pictures of it. It

ighty fine. I never saw it before." What part of the world are you from "Born in Ohio, sir. Moved to Kansa Always a Western man. I came Fast en purpose to look at the sea, and now that I'm ere, I guess I'll enjoy an hour of it. looked, and looked, and there I left him, a delighted worshipper. He will, perhaps, go home to tell his boys how it sounds, how it rears, how the boats gallop on it, how the hem. Why should not a sinner set forth land on its verge wears a naked look, as if

The Uhlans.

Like the Cosacks of the Pou, who, in the closing wars of the first empire were the special terror of the Parisians, the near approach of the Uhlans seem to have struck consternation into the capital. The Uhlans, derived from a Tartar word signifying brave, were originally light cavalry of Asiatic origin troduced into Europe by colonies of Tartas, who settled in Poland and Lithuania. They were mounted on light, wiry horses, and armed with sabre and a lance of from six to seven feet in length, attached to a stout leather thong passed behind the back, and enabling the lance to be couched under the right arm. Streaming from the point was a stripe of gandy cloth design frighten the horses of the foe.

The early dress resembled that of the

Turks, and the regiments, or polks, were distinguished by their red, green, vellow or blue uniforms. The Austrians and Prusians were the first to borrow this style of cavalry from the Poles, and the Uhlan regiments greatly distinguished themselves under both the Austrian and Prussian flags during the wars of the great Frederick. In 1731 Marshal Saxe equipped a polk of Uhlans, 1,000 strong' for the French service. After his death it was, however, disbanded. Rusia, Prussia and Austria still possess corps of Uhlans, recruited principally in Western Russia, Poland and Silesia.

spiring the German armies and the many war meetings held in every place inhabited by Germans, none has become so popular a "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine). It has for several years been a favorite song of the German singing clubs, but the present war on the Rhine has at one raised it to the front rank of all the patriotic songs. Its author has thus far been unknown, and its present celebrity has, et course, consed great curiosity as to its origin. The question seems to be fully settled by a letter to the Gazette of Coloque by Professor Hundeshagen of Bonn, who states that the song was composed about the year 1829, by Max Scheckenberger, the owner of an iron was present at the first reading of the song. Like the song of N. Muller, Sie sollen this nicht haben den freien Dentschen Rhein (They shall not have it, the free, the German Rhine), it was called forth by the patriotiexcitement following the threats made by Thiers against the integrity of the German territory. Scheckenberger is not known to have written any other poems. He died in

POPULATION OF DOUGLAS COUNTY. - The following is the population of Douglas County, astaken by the marshale of said

county. Lawrence Kanwaka township erant township

Total Lawrence Tribune.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- A man by the name of Myers, on Clear Fork, had his wheat stacks struck by lightning, setting fire to and totally destroying the entire gleanings of forty acres of grain. A streak of lightning also went for a wheat stack of Mr. Totten's, on West Fork of Vermillion, and bored a hole through it from top to bottom as large as a stove-pipe. The family rallied around, tore the stack down, and by the ap-

around this year .- May wille Low -A flock of bees swarmed into a church in Goucester, Mass., last Sunday, during divine service, but retreated when the sex-ton shook the contribution box at them.

plication of wet straw, the free Lightning has a very bose way a superior

-A cotemporary says Eve was the first

itol buildings, and donations of twenty acre more have been made by private individuals jected: The Denver, Boulder & Cache-La

-Jenny Lind and Florence Nightingale are among the London committee for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Francogreat mines of Colorado, and the construc-tion of those mighty thoroughfares, the Pa-cific railroads, exhibited too plainly the fact that the people, thoroughly schooled in all the grand achievements of the nineteenth eminently able the speak for themselves, know that they will pardon me if I do not

his time, make my essay concerning them a full as it should be." Denver has three daily and four week Denver has three daily and four weekly newspapers, one of the weeklies being German; and, like the papers of Kansas, they are doing more for the country now than all other agencies combined. Were it not for them, even the mining interest might begin to flag, and thus the great primary influence that founded the commonwealth and sustained it in early years, might become, to a great extent, dornment and prove quite a detriment. As it is, however, the new facts are placed every day before the world, new capital is induced to come in, the Territory is pushed ahead in its onward march and the whole country rears the benefit. The three

ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

This letter will be very long, but I can't help it. What I have got to say cannot be omitted, as it relates to matters of rather more importance than what has already been written. This is the county of which Denver is the capital, and is the county of the plains, in which, above all others, the experiment of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of subduing its arid lands according to the capital of ing to the processes of modern agriculture is being carried out. Its lands are, in every particular, so situated as to render any suc-cessful demonstrations of this nature of the highest value concerning agriculture on the plains. To the eye, speaking of natural re sources, nothing is presented but a parcher waste. This has been a year of drouth. e Devinny, an old citizen, and ac quaintance, of Leavenworth County, who is located on the prairie ave miles west of Den ver, and engaged at present in gardening twenty acres more in the spring. From him I learn the following facts which he ha found, after an experience of eight years in the country, to be reliable; and, I may add

my observations verify, for the present year, all that is said concerning crops:

In the first place, irrigation must have atention. The region of country now in culivation between Denver and the mountain vest, is supplied with water from a dite en miles in length, and has it source in Clear Creek, near Golden City, and cost about \$15,000. Each farmer has a gate through which he can bring the water upo his farm whenever needed. The leadin products of the farm and garden are not sheat, oats, rye, barley and other small grain ommon with the States. Wheat, oats, barley and rye grow to absolute perfection. The

els per acre. Mr. Devinny has raised 40.
The seasons being rather short, com is not extensively cultivated, though I have seen fine fields of this grain.
In the garden of Mr. Devinny we find the find the Irish potato, cabbages, turnips, to-matoes, pumpkins, beans, squashes, cucumbers, onions, peas, melons, and other pro-ductions which thrive in the Eastern and This city, the great commercial mark and capital of the Territory, is situated on the Platte River, at the mouth of Cherry Creek, and fifteen miles from the mountains. The selection of this site for the "coming town" berry, which grows very fine, also currants for the displace the most consummate. of Colorado, displays the most consummate wisdom. No other point could have been selected of so easy access to the mines in the mountains, and yet be so entirely removed beyond difficulties to hinder the approach of railroads and highways from all directions. climate, will hardly succeed, owing to th shortness and severity of the climate.

The gentleman above referred to will \$1,200 from his small farm of ten acres this year. His wife nets \$300 per year from chickens alone. These statements are not made for the purpose of inducing others to emigrate westward, but to show what the improvements of man can do with the sterility of nature. The entire summing up of the agricultura

resources of the soil of Colorado may b stated as very well adapted to the production of all crops generally raised in the Western States except corn. The entire scale of grains may be said to graduate upward : the elements constituting corn go downward This wheat is far superior to ours in everrespect. And so on. Irrigation costs not exeeding \$4.00 per acre each year, and the more than ordinary yield added to the enhanced price of all products in the regions to which reference is made, more than sustains this outlay. When we state that wheat yielding forty bushels per acre has been produced; turnips weighing sixteen and a half pounds, and single cablunges fifty to sixty, we give a very good idea of the productiveness of the soil of Colorado, when properly irrigated. I can youch for these figures, derivrespect. And so on. Irrigation costs no

Territory. My next will be a description of the mines in the mountains. W. F. G. A Magnificent Synagogue. The Isaelites of Turin are building a n place of worship, which, according to an account in the Paris Temps, is a very extraordinary affair. "The most remarkable of all structures at Turin is the synagogue of the Israelities. It is likely the finest and richest the most remarkable monument of Turin. Upon a small square hill, with adapted stairs, stands a Greek temple in white and pink. Above, a little backward, is a kind of second temple. The whole is traversed by gameries, adorned with small pillars and thousands of splendid embellishments. White and red-dish colors predominate. It is Greek and Moorish—it is Romanic and Gothic; there is a blending of all styles, without overstraining and without had taste. But what makes this structure something bizarre and unex-pected is a massive tower, with pierced walls-rising above this ornamented, beautiful con-struction, seminding of Asia and Egypt, of Thebes and Nineveh. Surely the architect

on the south side to compel the French to face about. They succeeded after a bloody Israelities. It is likely the finest and richest but victorious conflict. The Prussian's fifth division attacked (ien. Frosard. By degrees the entire French force became engage and of the Prussian forces the other division of the third corps, the tenth corps, a regiment of the ninth corps, and a brigade of the eighth participated. Prince Frederick Chrries had taken command. The move-ment was successful, and the southernly road to Paris was intercepted. The Prussian fought heroically, and their losses were large

total isolation from Paris and his supplies, lies on the northern line. The Prussian army in the south, finding no enemy before t, fell back, combining with the other army. A joint attack on the French was then

of Sunday afternoon was very heavy in that bone-apart.